



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and efficient method of mounting *most* mosses, especially such as have been somewhat flattened while drying under slight pressure. At certain other times it may be more advantageous to apply the glue directly to the back of the specimen.

Many bryologists have been exceedingly annoyed by the disfiguring particles of sand or soil which rattle or rub out from the matted stems and rhizoids of certain mosses, when mounted on paper. This annoyance is especially pronounced in plants which grew on sandy or clayey soil, or in such plants as *Bruchia*, and others of similar habitat, where it is desirable to retain, with the plant in the herbarium, a block of clayey substratum. Fortunately, there is a simple method of mitigating this evil and, in most cases, of entirely overcoming it. After the specimen is mounted in the ordinary way apply a few drops of diluted white shellac to the parts which are expected to prove troublesome in this respect. Care should be taken to apply the shellac to only one side of the substratum (not to the specimen) or an unsightly shiny spot *may* be evident when the solution dries. The writer has on his work table a small (1 oz.) reagent bottle with a rubber-topped dropping tube. This bottle is about half full of a mixture of shellac (1 part) and 95 per cent. alcohol (about 3 parts) which is used for the purpose mentioned. If, after drying, a thin film of shellac is obvious on the substratum or specimen, it is probably due to the fact that the shellac was not sufficiently diluted, or else too much of it was used. The moral is obvious. In most cases dissections will be made from specimens left in the envelope. Sometimes, however, it may become necessary to dissect specimens which have been treated with shellac. The preliminary application of a few drops of alcohol, or even a rinsing in that fluid, is then advisable. Providence, Rhode Island.

A LIST OF HEPATICS

Collected in the Vicinity of Little Moose Lake, Adirondack League Club
Tract, Herkimer Co., New York.

By CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

Marchantiaceae

Conocephalum conicum (L.) Dumort.

Marchantia polymorpha L.

Metzgeriaceae

Riccardia latifrons (Lindb.) Lindb.

“ *sinuata* (Dicks.) Trevis

Metzgeria conjugata Lindb.

Pellia epiphylla (L.) Corda

Jungermanniaceae

Bazzania triangularis (Schleich.) Lindb.

“ *trilobata* (L.) S. F. Gray

Blepharostoma trichophyllum (L.) Dumort.

Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dumort.

“ *curvifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort.

- Cephalozia divaricata* (Smith) Dumort.
“ *lunulæfolia* Dumort.
“ *myriantha* Lindb.
“ *serriflora* Lindb.
Chiloscyphus ascendens Hook. & Wils.
“ *polyanthos rivularis* (Schrad.) Nees
Cololejeunea Biddlecomiae (Aust.) Evans
Frullania Asagrayana Mont.
“ *Eboracensis* Gottsche
- Jungermanniaceae
Geocalyx graveolens (Schrad.) Nees
Harpanthus scutatus (Web. & Mohr.) Spruce
Jamesoniella autumnalis (DC.) Steph
Jungermannia lanceolata L.
Kantia trichomanis (L.) S. F. Gray
Lejeunea cavifolia (Ehrh.) Lindb.
Lapidozia reptans (L.) Dumort.
Lophocolea heterophylla (Schrad.) Dumort.
Lophozia alpestris (Schleich.) Evans
“ *barbata* (Schrad.) Dumort.
“ *gracilis* (Schleich.) Steph.
“ *incisa* (Schrad.) Dumort.
Marsupella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dumort.
Nardia hyalina (Lyell.) Carringt.
Plagiochila asplenioides (L.) Dumort.
Porella platyphylla (L.) Lindb.
Ptilidium pulcherrimum (Web.) Hampe.
Radula complanata (L.) Dumort.
Scapania apiculata Spruce
“ *nemorosa* (L.) Dumort.
“ *subalpina* (Nees.) Dumort.
“ *undulata* (L.) Dumort.
Sphenolobus exsectaeformis (Bridl.) Steph.
“ *exsectus* (Schmid.) Steph.
“ *Hellerianus* (Nees) Steph.
“ *Michauxii* (Web.) Steph.
“ *minutus* (Crantz.) Steph.
Trichocolea tomentella (Ehrh.) Dumort. New York City.

A LIST OF MOSSES.

Collected on the Adirondack League Club Tract, Herkimer Co.,
New York.

BY ANNIE MORRILL SMITH.

- Amblystegium minutissimum* Sull. & Lesq.
“ *radicale*, Beauv.